





FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1835.

**The Democratic Members of the Legislature,** at an adjourned meeting, held at the State House, on Wednesday evening, unanimously nominated the Hon. MARCUS MORTON, and the Hon. JAMES FOWLER, as candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, at the coming election. They also passed resolutions recommending Messrs. Van Buren and Rives for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. We shall publish an official account of the proceedings of the Convention, as soon as it is prepared for the press.

**The Last Night.**—The numerous and bold misrepresentations which the Federal presses have made relative to the loss of several important bills on the last night of the session of Congress, shows their consciousness of guilt, and their anxiety to forestall public opinion, in order to escape the odium which the truth must bring upon them. The following letter from Mr. Cambreleng to the editors of the National Intelligencer, exposes the gross misstatements which have been made relative to the Fortification Bill:—

Washington, 5th March, 1835.

Gentlemen—I observe in your paper of this morning the following paragraph, in an editorial article:—

"The House, upon this, asked a conference with the Senate, which was immediately agreed to, and committees met, without delay, and agreed, as we understood, very soon, to report to their respective Houses, that the amendment of the House should be struck out, or given up, and the following appropriation inserted in its place:—

"As an additional appropriation for arming the fortifications of the United States, three hundred thousand dollars."

"As an additional appropriation for the repairs and equipment of the ships of war of the United States, five hundred thousand dollars."

The Senate's committee immediately reported to the Senate this happy agreement of the two committees on this important bill, and all seemed well. But the bill was in the hands of the House, (according to the usual course in such cases) and the Senate waited to hear its decision. No communication coming from the House, and it being already past 11 o'clock, the Senate, fearing for the fate of this bill, and desirous of pressing its great importance upon the attention of the House, sent them the following message:—

Resolved, That a message be sent to the honorable the House of Representatives, respectfully to remind the House of the report of the Committee of Conference appointed on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, on the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate to the bill respecting the fortifications of the United States.

When this message was read in the House, we learn (for we were not present) that the Chairman of the Committee of Conference (Mr. Cambreleng) said he had not taken, or should not take, the responsibility of presenting the report of the two committees, on account of the fitness of the hour, or the thinness of the House—or for both reasons—adding, also, that he was himself against the report. Therefore, Mr. Lewis, the next named on the committee, made a report of the concurrence of the committees. The subject was thus again before the House; and, as to what then ensued, for the next hour or two, we did not see it, we will not venture to describe it from hearsay. We learn, however, that the Senate, having waited still a good while longer, in hopes of hearing from the House, and not hearing, sent still another message, informing the House, that they, the Senate, had no further business before them. No answer coming to this message, the Senate, after waiting a considerable time longer, and hearing nothing from the bill, finally adjourned—and the bill, therefore, is utterly lost.

As you say in the foregoing article that you were not present, permit me to ask you to republish the following from the Globe of this morning:—

"Mr. E. Whitley was proceeding to address the House, but gave way to a message from the Senate, by Mr. Lewis, as follows:—

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Honorable the House of Representatives, respectfully to remind the House of the report of the Committee of Conference appointed on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, on the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate, to the bill respecting the fortifications of the United States.

Mr. Cambreleng said, that the Committee of Conference of the two Houses had met, and had concurred in an amendment which was very unsatisfactory to him. It proposed an unconditional appropriation of 300,000 dollars for arming the fortifications, and 500,000 dollars for repairs of and equipping our vessels of war—an amount totally inadequate, if it should be required, and more than was necessary if it should not be.—When he came into the House from the conference, they were calling the ayes and noes on the resolution to pay the compensation due the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Letcher); he voted on that resolution, but there was no quorum voting. On a subsequent proposition to adjourn, the ayes and noes were called, and again there was no quorum voting. Under such circumstances, and at two o'clock in the morning, he did not feel authorized to present to the House an appropriation of eight hundred thousand dollars. He regretted the loss, not only of the appropriation for the defence of the country, but of the whole fortification bill; but let the responsibility fall where it ought—on the Senate of the United States. The House had discharged its duty to the country. It had sent the fortification bill to the Senate with an additional appropriation, entirely for the defence of the country.—The Senate had rejected that appropriation without even deigning to propose any amendment whatever, either in form or amount. The House sent it a second time, and a second time no amendment was proposed, but the reverse; the Senate adhered without conceding to ask even a conference. Had that body asked a conference in the first instance, some provision would have been made for defence, and the fortification bill would have been saved before the hour arrived which terminated the existence of the present House of Representatives. As it was, the committees did not concur till this House had ceased to exist—the ayes and noes had been twice taken without a quorum—the bill was evidently lost, and the Senate must take the responsibility of leaving the country defenceless. He could not feel authorized to report the bill to the House, situated as it was, and at this hour in the morning, but if any other member of the Committee of Conference proposed to do it, he should make no objection, though he believed such a proposition utterly ineffectual at this hour—for no member could, at this hour in the morning, be compelled to vote.

Mr. Lewis proposed to offer the Report, but an objection was made, by some member, as there was no quorum. That gentleman and myself were then appointed tellers, and we counted 114 members present, including two who did not pass before us.

You also state, that "no communication coming from the House, and it being already past eleven o'clock," the Senate sent the resolution inquiring about the fate of the fortification bill. I do not know what may have been the time by the Senate's clock, but I do know that it wanted but a few minutes of twelve, when it was announced to the House that the Senate had agreed

to the conference, and that before that conference was ended, and the result was known, on the resolution to pay Mr. Letcher, it was not only very far "past eleven o'clock," but near one in the morning; and that on the question of adjournment, taken immediately afterwards, by ayes and noes, there was again no quorum. The resolution you refer to, did not reach the House till near two in the morning. I presume the clock in the Senate, like the clock in the House, was set back, and it is by that time your statement is regulated.

As it respects what took place after the fruitless effort of Mr. Lewis to present the report of the Committee of Conference (composed of Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Lewis, and myself) I can only say, that the Senate adjourned, leaving the House in session, though not able to obtain a quorum; and that it was about three in the morning when the House adjourned.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,  
C. C. CAMBRELENG.  
Messrs. GALES & SEATON.

**Pennsylvania.**—The Democratic State Convention assembled at Harrisburg, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, after a session of three days—was formally dissolved on Friday afternoon last, without coming to a decision upon the question before them. That question has been sent once more to the people. They are called upon, in a resolution passed by the Convention, to declare their sentiments and elect their delegates in their respective counties, on the coming 27th of April, to represent them in a Democratic Convention, to be held at Lewistown, in Mifflin County, on the 6th of May, 1835.

A portion of the Convention re-assembled the next day, however, and re-nominated Governor Wolf. A ticket for electors of President and Vice President, and delegates to the National Convention were also appointed, with instructions to support the nomination of MARTIN VAN BUREN for President. An address to the people of Pennsylvania was reported by a committee and unanimously adopted, and the convention then adjourned.

**New Hampshire Election.**—From the returns already received, there can be no doubt that the democratic party have again triumphed in New Hampshire by a very large majority. William Badger is re-elected Governor, and Samuel Cushman, Benning M. Bean, Franklin Pierce, Joseph Weeks and Robert Barnes, members of Congress. The Bankites had made great exertions, but the result shows how vain it is for them to expect to conquer the firm and uncompromising democrats of the Granite State.

**Boyington,** the young man who was tried at Mobile for murder some time since, and found guilty, was executed there, on the 20th Feb. The Mobile Advertiser says, that he walked with a firm step from the prison to the gallows, a distance of two miles and a half, and having arrived there, stood erect, apparently unmoved, and delivered an address of nearly half an hour's length. To the last, he made no acknowledgement of his guilt.

The steamboat mail arrived at an early hour yesterday afternoon. The Evening Post was the only paper received at this office. The Post says the hardest snow storm of the winter occurred yesterday. It commenced about 9 o'clock, and continued until after dark, snowing all the time incessantly, and a great part of the time violently.

**Pillary.**—Some scoundrel has made two attempts to burn the store of Mr. Albert Hinckley, Marston's Mills, Cape Cod. The wretch had kindled his fire among some paper hangings, which he had apparently stripped in pieces, and carried into the chamber for the purpose, and then set on both windows of the chamber to give draft to his kindlings.

**Noel Action.**—An action was recently brought in the King's Bench, at Montreal, by Jean S. Neysmith, against Charles Wilkinson, for the recovery of 5000. damages, for having forcibly removed his hat from his head, on the evening of Master Parke's benefit and last appearance at the Theatre Royal. The plaintiff and defendant were both in the dress circle, and when the anthem of "God save the King" was played, the plaintiff refused to take off his hat, in accordance with the general practice. The loyalty of the defendant was touched, and he forcibly removed his neighbor's beaver three several times, during the last of which the rim and crown parted company, in consequence of the endeavors of the plaintiff to retain it on his head. The court awarded \$10 damages and costs—and in rendering judgment, said the plaintiff had been to blame, in opposing the general voice of the vast majority of a company which he had joined, and no person could well oppose the majority without suffering.

Mr. J. L. Doine takes his first benefit at the Tremont Theatre this evening. As a performer on the flute he is unequalled, we believe, in the opinion of the musical world. His gentlemanly conduct as a man, added to his celebrity as a musician, will, we trust, secure him a good house.

We learn from the Philadelphia papers of Monday morning that the Delaware River and Bay are now unobstructed by ice. The steamboats will now commence running.

**The Constitution,** which put to sea from New York on Saturday morning, in a gale, returned on Monday, and anchored in the Hook.

The packet schr. Portsmouth recently made the passage from New York to Norfolk, (Va.) in the unprecedented short period of twenty eight hours.

The Maryland House of Delegates have passed an appropriation of three millions of dollars to complete the Chesapeake and Ohio canal to Cumberland, and the Susquehanna railroad to York.

Dr. John S. Wiley, Surgeon of the Navy, so sometime cashiered by a naval court martial held at Norfolk, has been since reinstated in his former rank by the President, with the unanimous consent of the Senate.

The Adjutant General is not so far out of the way as our correspondent imagines, in announcing "appointments" by the Legislature.

The Salem Register of yesterday states that the suits growing out of the "Dea. Giles" article, have not been dropped.

The St. Louis Advocate nominates for the Vice Presidency, Messrs. Buchanan, Rives and Johnson, subject to the decision of a National Convention.

Proper Indignation.—A cotemporary, speaking of the enormous size of the N. Y. Courier, says—"such a paper is an insult to civilized society."

## MUNICIPAL COURT.

The trials before this Court commenced yesterday, but no case of much public importance came on. One case, in which Edmund McCarty was indicted for an assault on the 23th of February, "on Arthur Niles," he being then and there in the discharge of his duty, as a City Watchman," contained points somewhat out of the ordinary course in such prosecutions, and, with due deference, not very creditable to the private prosecutor's character for plain swearing.

On the evening of the 25th of February, a couple of men were in McCarty's house, while he was engaged in a wordy dispute with his wife. One of the two men imprudently interfered in the dispute, and advised McCarty to abandon his wife; and the other man called him a great rascal for meddling with McCarty's family affairs, and giving such advice. The altercation between the two led to a fight in the street, in which the respective friends of the parties participated, McCarty among the number. The general engagement was quelled by four of the City watch, with the assistance of Niles, who belonged to the "Kilby street watch," and being only a private watchman, did not possess any official character, or the immunities of a peace officer. The two men before alluded to, and McCarty, were arrested and brought before the Police Court, where the former were discharged, upon paying the usual fine, but McCarty, being complained against by Stratton, one of the watchmen, for an assault on Niles, as a City watchman, though he knew that he belonged to a private watch, was ordered to give bonds, and committed for the want thereof, for his appearance for trial at the Municipal Court, the offence not being within the jurisdiction of the Police. There was nothing in the facts of the case, except the allegation that McCarty assaulted a City watchman, that distinguished his offence from that of his companions; and had Stratton and Niles told the whole truth to the Police Magistrate, there would certainly have been no distinction made in the judgment of the Court.

The first witness examined was Stratton, a city watchman—we were standing at the corner of Milk and Broad streets—heard a noise down Broad street, near Purchase street—went down—found a collection of 100 or 150 people around six or eight men fighting—McCarty was one of the men fighting—I arrested him, and gave him in custody to Niles—he doubled up his fists and struck Niles in the breast—he did not knock Niles down, because there was such a press round, that there was not room for him to fall—they could see our hooks.

Cross-ex.—I did not tell McCarty I was a watchman—Niles did not tell him he was a watchman—Niles belonged to the Kilby street watch, but carries a hook and rattle like one of the regular city watch.

Arthur Niles.—I am a private watchman—I was called upon by some of the City Watch, to go with them, and see what the scrape was—there were six or eight fighting—Stratton took hold of McCarty, and handed him over to me—I took hold of him by the arm, and he struck me two or three times in the breast. As soon as Sargent came up, McCarty said he knew him to be a watchman, and gave himself up. I did not tell him I was a watchman, nor did Stratton.

County Attorney.—Why did you not state when you were before the Grand Jury, that you were a private watchman? I asked you if you were one of the City Watch, and you said "yes."

To this question Niles, being unable, gave no reply; and Mr. Parker at once gave up the aggravated feature in the assault, but, to vindicate the Grand Jury for indicting McCarty for the aggravated assault, read the original complaint at the Police Court, signed and sworn to by Stratton, setting forth in due form that Niles was a City Watchman. After stating that the jury could still find McCarty guilty of a simple assault, he called to the stand—

Sargent—a watchman—when I came up, McCarty surrendered at once—he knew I was a watchman—I had been in his house before, to still him, when he had difficulties with his wife—his wife came out to intercede for him, and coax him in—but he up with his hand, and gave her a lick—one of his boarders interceded for him also, and he fetched him a wipe—we let him go into the house, and the mob outside said he should not be carried off to jail, and as he became pacified, we left him; but soon after heard another noise, and, going back, found him striking round him at a great rate, and saying he would kill every body in the street, except the watchmen.

The counsel for the defendant contended, first—that he could only be tried on the indictment for the assault on a city watchman, which allegation being abandoned by the government, entitled him to an acquittal; that a private watchman had no right to make an arrest, except to protect the property of his employer; that the watchmen made no proclamation that they were watchmen; that when Niles caught hold of McCarty, and slewed him round, the latter had good reason to suppose that it was one of the mob attacking him from behind, and therefore his striking him was not even a simple assault.

The Court, however, charged the jury, that, if the facts warranted, they could find the defendant guilty of a simple assault, and they returned a verdict accordingly.

**Frigate Constitution.**—The Army and Navy Chronicle furnishes the following list of officers ordered, to the United States frigate Constitution.

Commodore J. D. Elliot, commander.  
Lieutenants—J. B. Montgomery, F. Ellery, W. C. Nicholson, E. B. Rutledge, G. F. Pearson, F. A. Neville, L. M. Powell.

Surgeon, T. J. Boyd.  
Assistant Surgeons, I. Brinckerhoff, R. Woodworth, Purser, H. Eting, Chaplain, J. Everett.

Master, J. Ferguson. Second Master, J. M. Berrien.

Passed Midshipmen, J. F. Duncan, C. Stedman, J. W. Revere, J. W. Cooke, W. T. Muse, J. L. Henderson.

Midshipmen—G. T. Sinclair, G. W. Randolph, J. N. Matin, T. Oakes, B. E. Shattuck, W. S. Parkinson, E. C. Anderson, S. D. Trenchard, L. E. Rodgers, R. H. Jenkins, J. B. Lewis, T. S. Haggerty, R. H. Tilghman.

Boatswain, W. Hart; Carpenter, J. A. Dickson; Gunner, T. Ryley; Sailmaker, N. C. L'Honniedien.

The following scrap from the Natchez Courier and Journal, relating to Power, who is now there, is evidence that the editorial department in the great valley of the Mississippi, may not suffer in comparison with any part of the country:—

"I never knew what was meant by horse-power before to-night," said a stranger not far from us at the theatre, "but if that Mr. Power ain't a horse, then I wish I may be shot." "A horse," said his companion, "why he is a whole team."

## MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

**In Senate, Thursday March 12.**—Mr. Dexter, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was re-committed the bill relating to parishes, reported that such bill ought to be indefinitely postponed. Also Mr. Dexter reported the bill in addition to an act to establish County Commissioners, &c., with an amendment; and said reports were made the order of the day for tomorrow. The bill to establish the Charlestown Branch Railroad Corporation was read again, amended, and laid on the table.

**In the House of Representatives.**—Petition of J. Brigham and 148 others, of Barnstable, concerning Hawkers, Pedlars, &c.—of J. Adams and others, of Andover; of sundry inhabitants of Acton, severally, that the Warren Bridge may be made free. Resolve, making appropriations for the education of the Indians in Duke's county. Bill in addition to an act, to enable creditors to receive their just dues out of the goods and effects and credits of their debtors, where the same cannot be attached by the ordinary process of law, was read and passed to a second reading.

The order concerning Theatrical Licenses, submitted yesterday, was taken up and rejected. The orders of the day were then taken up, and the discussion on the Convention question was resumed, Mr. Baylies having the floor. Mr. Baylies having closed his remarks (in favor of the resolves) he was followed by Mr. Everett of Boston, who occupied the floor nearly an hour, in the opposition. Mr. Rantoul of Gloucester, next rose and continued speaking till a late hour, in favor of the resolves.

**Latest from Spain.**—By the ship Empress, Capt. Hartshorne, we have received Madrid papers to Jan. 30th inclusive, being nine days later than the advices received via France and England.—*Jour. Com.*

The discussion which commenced in the Chamber of Deputies on the 19th relative to the insurrection on the previous day, was closed on the 22nd. The debate was introduced by a violent attack upon the Minister of War, charging him with remissness in regard to the war in the North, and with neglect of duty in not preventing the insurrection of the 18th. The Eco del Comercio, in reviewing the discussion, says, "In general the charges brought against the Ministers have been successfully repelled, especially that of neglect of duty in not preventing the insurrection on the 18th, when they had received information concerning it on the evening previous."

**The Navy.**—The Chamber of Deputies on the 23d Jan. appropriated 5,883,412 rs. for the construction of a ship of the line, 3,113,949 rs. for a brig and two corvettes, and 6,000,000 rs. for the purchase of ship timber. The "Eco" remarks that "although the Deputies were universally animated with a desire to economize expenses as much as possible, they could not but recognise the great importance, or rather the indispensable necessity, of giving vigor to this powerful agent of commerce, prosperity, and national glory."

**Madrid, Jan. 28.**—The funds have recovered their animation after the fall which they experienced from accidental circumstances.

**Madrid, Jan. 30.**—By the last accounts from Burgos, it appears that a part of the squadron of Guards de Corps, are in pursuit of the insurgents towards Villacayo; that another party have gone to conduct a convoy to Vittoria; and that the rest who remain at Burgos, have made various sallies against Merino, and rendered such other services as were required.

**From Oporto.**—Capt. St John, of the brig Opulent, from Oporto, 8th of Feb. informs that on the day he sailed, a steamboat arrived from Lisbon with Donna Maria on board and her husband the Duke de Leuchtenberg on board, who were received with great rejoicings. The same steamboat brought the heart of Don Pedro in an urn. It was reported at Oporto that France had declared war against the U. States. [Incorrect, of course.]—*Jour. Com.*

**From Port Mahon.**—Mr. C. S. Mead, passenger in the brig Alice from Cadiz, informs that he left at Port Mahon on the 15th of January, the U. S. ship Delaware, frigate Potomac, sloop of war John Adams, and schooner Shark. All well on board. The Delaware was expected to sail soon for Rome. Mr. Mead also states that an express had just reached Cadiz (30th Jan.) from France. It was reported, and generally believed, that the United States and France were on the eve of a war, which caused much excitement.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

**Railroad Riot.**—The Washington Mirror, of Saturday, gives the following particulars of the riot which took place last Friday on the Baltimore and Washington Railroad:—

"Yesterday, about 11 o'clock, an express arrived in this city, to inform Gen. Hunter, the Marshal of the District, that a serious disturbance had broken out amongst the Dutch Laborers on the Washington and Baltimore Railroad, about four miles from this city, not far from Bladensburg. The Marshal, with his Deputy, Mr. T. Woodward, and S. Stettinius, Esq. promptly repaired to the seat of war, accompanied by several police officers. On the arrival of the Marshal and his officers, they found themselves in the midst of the refractory laborers, who had been engaged in a very serious affray with muskets and other deadly weapons. Five or six Dutchmen were wounded with shot, one or two severely, but none (it is thought) by Dr. B. Miller, who attended the wounded men mortally. The Marshal acted with great promptitude and energy. He succeeded, notwithstanding the great excitement which prevailed among the large body of laborers all along the road, in securing 12 prisoners, to wit—11 Dutchmen and one Frenchman, and in taking from them a dozen muskets! The prisoners were marched under an escort consisting of the Marshal, his Deputy and the officers above mentioned, and safely lodged in jail about 5 o'clock. We were present while the prisoners were under examination before S. Stettinius and J. N. Moulders, Esqrs.—Two of the men we saw, were wounded with shot, though not severely. We understand that one of the wounded men can swear positively to the person who fired at him. The prisoners will undergo a further examination on Monday next. It appears that this riot originated in a determination on the part of a considerable number of the Dutch laborers to obtain higher wages, or have a fight about it. Another party, who though not averse to higher wages, refused to make war upon the contractors, were themselves attacked by the war party. Hence the blows and wounds followed."

A car on the Amboy and Camden railroad caught fire on the 4th inst. as is supposed from the locomotive engine—a part of the baggage, and a considerable portion of two bags of newspapers for the South, were destroyed. The contents of the newspaper bags were separated at the Philadelphia post-office, and whatever was legible was forwarded, according to the directions, and the balance returned to New York same evening.—*Wash. Globe.*

**Turkey Tracks.**—A slab of red sandstone was pointed out to us the other day, which had impressed upon it to the depth of about half an inch, four indentations, bearing a precise resemblance to the tracks of a turkey. The corresponding upper slab was also shown us, which also bore four tracks standing out from the surface, and which evidently had fitted into the indentations of its mate with the utmost accuracy.—*Franklin Mercury.*

"A coolness is said to exist between Louis Philippe and his son, the Duke of Orleans, the heir apparent."

There has been during nearly the whole of the late winter, a coolness between almost any father and son, who did not happen to sleep together.

**The Town turned out of doors.**—The towns in this county, with the exception of Sandwich, are dependent on some religious society for a place in which to hold their meetings, and as those societies make improvements in their houses of worship, or build new ones, they are less willing to open them to the multitude, to defile and defile. The town of Brewster, which had always held its meetings in the old Congregational Church, which was pulled down last summer, was obliged to hold its last November meeting in the town pound! We learn that the town of Yarmouth got excommunicated from church last week, and turned out of the school house also, and their annual March meeting was actually held in the street! Whereupon the sovereign town there congregated, then voted that they would resent such treatment by immediately erecting a Town House! We wish the societies in Barnstable would show our town the same kindness. It is a naggy business, to be tilting about from Church to Church to hold town meetings, breaking down pew doors, and defacing and destroying psalm books, carpets and cushions, and not even say *thank'e* to the owners.—*Barnstable Patriot.*

We see it mentioned in the Randolph (Tennessee) Recorder, that the whole of that town has been recovered in a suit at law, by a widow lady in the State of New York. The claim was based upon a military land warrant, granted to a negro of the plaintiff, for services during the revolutionary war, and the courts, it seems, sustained the bill, and decreed the whole town to the lady. The matter has been compromised by the payment of a considerable sum of money.

According to Mr. Southard's report, made to the Senate, in relation to the present condition of the city of Washington, its present actual debt is \$1,806,422.59, for the discharge of which, "it has not, at this time, means from which it can apply a single dollar." The report goes on to say, that so perfectly exhausted have the resources of the city become, that unless Congress give relief, "it will very probably, in a short time, be driven to the surrender of its charter."—*Alex. Gaz.*

**A strange sect of fanatics,** calling themselves Mormons, have formed societies in the neighborhood of Northampton. The Courier of that place says:—"The Society in South Hadley is composed partially of Perfectionists, and partially of Mormons; exhortations, dancing, and all sorts of strange delusions and vagaries of the brain and contortions of the body being practised. They were disturbed in their assembly last week by some idle fellows, who were brought before Mr. Justice Wells in this town, and bound over for trial."—*Atlas.*

**Shocking.**—The dwelling house owned and occupied by James Griffin, of Greenville in the State of New York, was totally destroyed by fire on the 3d inst., and three children were consumed in the flames!

**PHRENOLOGY.**—Mr. JONES proposes to give a course of ten or twelve Lectures, both practical and theoretical, on the science of Phrenology, illustrated principally by facts collected from his own observation. The course will be given at the Masonic Temple, on MONDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, commencing at 7 o'clock. Admission at the door, 25 cents. Tickets for the evening or the course, may be had at the Bookstore generally, and at the door of the Hall. Tickets for the course, \$2.

**WARD TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.**—The Anniversary of Ward Temperance Society will be observed on Sunday Evening, the 13th inst. at 7 o'clock, at the Church in Green st, when an Address will be delivered by Mr. C. Duncan, of Harvard University. Members of the Society, and the public are invited to attend.

**MRS. GRANT.**  
JULIUS A. PALMER, } Committee.  
W. H. HANNAFORD, }

**AMERICAN INGENUITY—MULLEN'S WATCH DIALS.**—An advertisement, under this head, appeared in our Wednesday's paper, and the meaning of it was so marred by a singular typographical error, that we feel bound to republish the notice in which the error occurred. Mr. W. J. Mullen meant that his advertisement should say that—  
"He has taken as establishment, immediately in the rear of 175 Broadway, near Courtland street—one of the most central positions in New York, and is now prepared to comply with the most extensive orders and on liberal terms." m13

**MARRIED.**  
In this city, last evening, by Rev Mr. Dean, Wm Edward James, of New Hampshire, and Miss Harriet, daughter of John Holden Esq.

**DIED.**  
In this city, Charles Henry, only son of Robert and Abigail Ross, 6 months.  
On the 10th inst, Nancy Jones, 59.  
On Wednesday evening, George Marsh, 32.  
In Roxbury, on Wednesday, Frances Ellen, eldest daughter of Harrison Gray, 13 years.  
In Milton, on the 11th instant, widow Abigail Ford, 75.  
In Portland, Perez Payne, 32, formerly of Abington, Mass.

**IMPORTATIONS.**  
ST. JOHNS, N. B.—Sch Elephant—50 chnl coal—1500 bush salt—1 cask, 500 sheep skins—2 hds horns—1 cask hard ware—1 do fur—40 empty hds.

**SHIP-NEWS—1835.**  
PORT OF BOSTON—MARCH 12, 1835.

**ARRIVED.**  
Ship Louvre, Hunt, Havre, Jan 27. Sailed in co ship France, for New York, and spoke her 18th ult, lat 44, lon 20. Spoke 31st Jan, lat 43, lon 17, ship Boston, of Salem, for Charleston for London.

Sch Alert Loring, Portland.  
Sch Active, Tucker, Portland.  
Sch Margaret, Freeman, Thomaston.  
Sch Mary Ann, Hawkes, Thomaston.  
Sch Planter, Tuckerman, Portsmouth.  
Sch Bahama, Gilkey, Castine.  
Sch Comet, Robinson, Bath.  
Sch Scudette, Card, Dover.  
Sch Paragon, Lane, Portsmouth.  
Returned, brig George, Wise, sailed hence for Havana, having come in contact with brig Caribbean, outward bound, and received some damage.

**CLEARED.**  
Brigs Bate, Pearson, Batavia; Globe, Wadsworth, Gibraltar; Orono, Dyer, Portland; schs Albion, Ingham, Grand Marais, Medean, Baker, New York; Mirror, Crowell, do; Two Sisters, Edmonstone, do; Wm Tell, Dover; Rambler, Tuckerman, Portsmouth; Raubler, Merriwell, Castine; Long Wharf, Cook, Provincetown.

**FOREIGN LETTER OFFICE, CITY HALL.**—Letter bags for London, Liverpool, and Havre, via New York, will close on Friday (this) evening, 13th inst, at 8 o'clock.

Brig Lexington, Lewis, from Cadiz, went ashore at the Point of Sandy Hook, on Monday night—remained Tuesday, capt and crew engaged in throwing over salt. Steamer Hercules had gone to her assistance.

Brig Ponce, Gould, from Ponce, was ashore opposite the telegraph station, below New York, on Tuesday afternoon—surf breaking over her as high as the fore yard.

Sch Pomfret, hence, has been driven ashore on the Hen and Chickens, 100 miles below Philadelphia—cargo to be disg in lighters and sent up to the city.

Sch Geo Washington, Rollins, from Elizabeth City for Charleston, was cut through by the ice and sunk in Crocton Sound, N. C., a few days since. The captain, two men and a boy, were found in a boat, frozen to death.

US vessels at Port Mahon, Jan 15, Delaware, Potomac, John Adams, and Shark—the Delaware expected to sail soon for Rome.

At Rio Janeiro 9th Jan, Potomac, Baxter, Cowes 3; Pocahontas, Smith, N. York, dig. US ships Natchez, schs Enterprise, and Boxer, all well—latter bound round Cape Horn.

At Cadiz 30th Jan, Warsaw, Drew, New York; Union, Apalachicola next day; Mt Hope, Boss, dig; St Peter, from Lisbon, lat; Delvidere, Baker, unt; Gracchus, N. York; Edw, do unt; Champion, Freeman, and Enit, Brown, dig; Garner, fm Gibraltar, at same day. Sailed Creole, Robbins, Gibraltar.

At St. Jago 2d ult, Lafayette, Smith, hence. May, Patterson, fm do, sailed 23d Jan, for Trinidad.

At Manzanilla, Jan 27, Jane, Green, Boston, Idg.

**SPOKEN.**  
Feb 23, lat 40, lon 66, Geo Cabot, Norf, for Liverpool.

PORTLAND, March 10—cleared brigs Morgiana, Larrabee, W Indies; Globe, Dennison, Charleston.







